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The State Literary and Historical Association

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT
NINTH ANNUAL SESSION

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MINUTES

OF THE

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Literary and Historical Association

HELD IN OLIVIA RANEY LIBRARY HALL
RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1908

COMPILED BY
CLARENCE H. POE
Secretary-Treasurer.

RALEIGH:
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING CO.
1909.

OFFICERS, 1908-1909

President ..... Junius Davis, Wilmington.
First Vice-President ..... Benjamin Sledd, Wake Forest.
Second Vice-President ..... Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, Raleigh.
Third Vice-President ..... Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Clarence H. Poe, Raleigh.

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D. H. Hill, *Chairman* ..... West Raleigh.
C. Alphonso Smith ..... Chapel Hill.
J. Bryan Grimes ..... Raleigh.
W. J. Peele ..... Raleigh.
Edwin Mims ..... Durham.
Junius Davis, *ex officio* ..... Wilmington.
Clarence H. Poe, *ex officio* ..... Raleigh.

PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION

"The collection, preservation, production and dissemination of our State literature and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum; the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP—MEMBERSHIP DUES

All persons interested in its purposes are invited to become members of the Association. "Regular Members" pay $1 a year; those who wish to do more to promote the interests of the organization are cordially invited to become "Sustaining Members," and for "Sustaining Members" the annual fee is $5.

Dr. Thomas Nelson Page,

The distinguished guest of the State Literary and Historical Association at its ninth annual meeting.

Capt. Samuel A'Court Ashe,

Whose monumental work, "The History of North Carolina," wins him the Patterson Memorial Cup for 1908-09.

The State Literary and Historical Association

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION

RALEIGH, N. C., October 13, 1908.

The ninth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association was called to order at 3:30 p. m. by the President, Col. Robert Bingham, of Asheville, Colonel Bingham using a gavel of wood from the estate of John C. Calhoun.

After the usual preliminaries, Colonel Bingham read his scholarly and exhaustive Annual Address, "Secession in Theory and Practice," which is printed as a Supplement to these minutes.

The next speaker was Mr. J. W. Bailey, who charmed the audience by his delightful paper on

John Charles McNeill, the Man and the Poet

Mr. Bailey said:

It is right and necessary that this Society should make here some record of John Charles McNeill and essay some recognition of our loss in the cutting short of his career; but the task is beyond us. It seems to me, and I doubt not but that it would so seem to you, were you confronted with my undertaking, that more fitting than anything any one or all of us might say it would be to have one of us read some loved lines that he wrote, and for the rest—just silence! And so straight were his verses from his soul, I dare say, that were the invitation given, no ten of us could agree upon which of them would be most appropriate to this hour.

It is three years since upon a similar occasion McNeill received here the trophy of North Carolina Literature—the Patterson cup—and went hence in his boyish rollicking way out to the Fair grounds. It is just a year since Death put an end to that rollicking spirit and cut off the enthusiastic anticipations which his writings had raised in this Society. Every one that had had so much as half an hour with him continues to be mindful of the loss of a friend, of a rarely cherished personality; and other hundreds who knew only his verses can not be persuaded that in our time such another singer will bless their hearts with gladness and tenderness and the solace of beauty, nor can any of us hold other than that, had the years been given him and us, our joy in him should have been shared by all the world. And so, lamenting as we all do a loss so personal and the defeat of hopes so high and dear, I must have set down this apology for attempting this task or I could not have begun at all.

McNEILL'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

The year that has passed, for all the outpouring of North Carolina's praise of him, has not brought any extensive recognition of the poetry of McNeill. While we have remembered, I take it, the rest of the world has been forgetting even the little that it did know of his verses. The test is not conclusive, but a fact like this in a time like this must be given great weight; for large sections of our race are athirst for

poetry and the press has broken down the barriers that once stood between the man of letters and his opportunity to take the world by the shoulders.

To be sure, we North Carolinians have never suffered ourselves to bespeak for McNeill other place than that of a minor poet. We rightfully held out the hope that in a few years he might attain any height to which the singer of genuine songs may attain; and this we may justify by the legitimate promise of the verses that he left us. Many of us are not ashamed to say that in him we found what Robert Burns's contemporaries found in that surest of poets before recognition came; and that we were hoping three years ago that another Robert Burns was to be North Carolina's gift to the Twentieth Century. But we confront the grim facts now, not only that our hopes lie in that grave yonder by the Lumber River, but also that the impression that McNeill's verses, whether offered in the magazines or in his books, seems never to have been extensive and that beyond the borders of the State in which his personality was the intimate possession of hundreds, his recognition seems to have been as ephemeral as the rainbow after an April shower.

The State's Love of McNeill.

This fact, I need not insist, must be reckoned with in any estimate of McNeill's poetry. You and I say that we have hearts for poetry, that we have at least a tolerable acquaintance with the best expressions in our English tongue; and we unblushingly affirm that McNeill's verses appeal to us as the genuine gold of song. Our inmost souls respond to his "October," as he voices so perfectly the autumnal spirit; his "Little White Bride" interprets all our conceptions of that unique situation; his "O, Ask Me Not" is the lover's philosophy of life in fullness of truth and perfection of phrase;—and it does not matter that we have volumes of Dante and Shakespeare or Browning and Tennyson on our shelves, when the mood strikes we must dream a little by the fireside with our own heart's interpreter and sweet companion, John Charles. In such a mood, should all the critics gather around and all the great poets protest, we should shamelessly confess the hunger of our hearts and declare for McNeill.

It may be true that elsewhere in our time there are poets that surpass him; it may be that in other States there are such singers, as well-beloved as he is in North Carolina and as unknown in North Carolina as he is in those States. We do not know; but alongside of that stream, the press, which is freighted with every manner of the pen's output, we have all failed to descry a sail that even suggests so much. It is of course true that we labor in North Carolina under a McNeill cult. He came very close to us all somehow. He interpreted our very souls. We confess the impeachment. But is there another State or land just now that has the honor to so labor under any cult whatever of any living poet?

The Morning Star of Letters in North Carolina.

In a word, I take it that the veritable fact that we so cherish John Charles McNeill and his poems is our best assurance of his place; and that our hearts are the sureties that never will his poems fail in the earth. This is my judgment and the judgment of you all: that McNeill has given our English Letters a score of poems that must command the hearts of all who are susceptible to beauty; that he was a true poet. And this is enough. The fact is better than any analysis or any dissertation on the nature of his gift. You and I have beheld the morning star of Letters in North Carolina, and we will not believe that the night can now be long. Under the sweet influences of that star will come a

train of others, and by and by the whole East will brighten and the full glory come on. In that hour not only North Carolina but an awakened world will speak tenderly the name of John Charles McNeill the while it lingers lovingly upon this or that heart-moving line of his, as you and I do now.

So much for the poet. He lives in our hearts anew as day by day we recall his lines. October will never come to any of us without him. But of the man—who can preserve the semblance of him? I can only speak haltingly of what I do know of him.

I knew McNeill's father and the people amongst whom he grew up before I knew McNeill. It has been my fortune to visit his home and to sojourn among his own people. His was a beautiful region and a lofty civilization; a home out of which any degree of greatness might have sprung, neither rich nor poor, not caring for wealth nor fearing poverty. I met McNeill first when he was a college student; and from that time we met frequently. I had the exquisite pleasure of spending a day in his law office, which he devoted to reciting first one and then another of his poems between the interruptions of a drunken client who had somehow got himself cheated out of a mule and wanted a poet to prosecute his cause! He sent me letters from his chair in Mercer University; and when he was a member of the General Assembly and afterwards of the staff of the *Charlotte Observer*, I saw much of him. I have recited these facts in evidence that I had opportunity to know him.

The Charm of His Personality.

I bear witness that he was the most natural being that I have known; the most unselfish, the most unself-conscious. If he had serious burdens within his heart, he was too entirely unselfish to pour them out upon another. I do not think he had them. He expressed life in terms of beauty; he explained it to his friends from the unfailing viewpoint of humor; but he lived it without intent either to express or interpret. McNeill just lived—went singing and laughing down the great highway because his heart must sing and laugh. So far from regarding himself as a poet, he protested against that conception. I can not believe that he strove; I do not mean that he did not work hard when he cared to. He bears a great reputation at his college as one of the most diligent of students. But he did not strive. It was his nature to do his best—to write his best and to be himself. No doubt the dreams of fame visited him; but in the sheer daylight it was enough to drink in the beauty about him with gladness. I have not known another so happily disposed, nor so free from guile and malice. It may be said of him that he found it impossible to maintain the faintest ill-will toward any one. His was a heart that found straightway a place in every heart that opens at the approach of a sweet human spirit. And so he went a royal way in the earth.

It was his lot to be loved as but few men have been. When he died those who had known him underwent the shock of a strangely personal loss. We still cry out—

> "He gone, he's gone, he's from us torn—
> The aye best fellow ere was born!"

And there attaches to his going, so far as we who knew him are concerned, all the tragedy of that of Burns, all the pathos of that of Keats.

How He Enriched Our Times.

McNeill found life all good and so interpreted it that what had seemed bitter, now became sweet. Whether in the gray or the gold he

interpreted forth the common round in terms of beauty. And so there were hundreds, it may be thousands, who came daily to look for his poems, to know him as their own poet, to speak of him as John Charles. And so we may say of him:

"He found us when the age had bound
Our souls in its benumbing round;
He spoke, and loosed our hearts in tears.
He laid us as we lay at birth
On the cool flowery lap of earth;
Smiles broke from us and we had ease;
The hills were round us, and the breeze
Went o'er the sunlit fields again;
Our foreheads felt the wind and rain.
Our youth returned; for there was shed
On spirits that had long been dead,
Spirits dried up and closely furled,
The freshness of the early world."

Even so greatly has he enriched our times.

In a word, ladies and gentlemen, we have seen in John Charles McNeill the flash divine athwart our laden sky; and we stand now and shall yet for many a day be bathed in its clear afterglow, the while we cry in his behalf,

O Poet, Brother,
Life and Light be thine
Forever!

Following Mr. Bailey, Dr. D. H. Hill, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, presented the Bibliography of the State for the preceding twelve months. Dr. Hill said:

North Carolina Books for 1908

I. HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

1. "History of North Carolina," Vol. 1 by Samuel A. Ashe. Octavo, 724 pages; 46 maps, illustrations, and portraits. Charles L. Van Noppen, publisher, Greensboro, N. C. This handsome volume is a complete history of North Carolina from 1584 through the Revolutionary War.

2. "Biographical History of North Carolina," Vol. VII, edited by Samuel A. Ashe and Stephen B. Weeks. Octavo, 500 pages; illustrated with steel portraits. Published by Charles L. Van Noppen, Greensboro, N. C. This is the latest volume of the valuable ten-book series of biographical sketches now being published with much care by Mr. Van Noppen.

3. "Historic Sketch of the Reformed Church in North Carolina"; 327 pages. Published by the Publication Board of the Reformed Church in the United States. This new book contains a most interesting account of the early settlements in our State, and brings out the life of a denomination of which too little is known.

4. Life of Jefferson Davis, by William E. Dodd, Ph.D., now of Randolph Macon College; 396 pages. Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. This new biography of the Southern President includes some account of the Civil War and its inner operations.

5. Some Memories of My Life, by A. M. Waddell; cloth; 249 pages. published by Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh. As the

name indicates this is a personal narrative of interesting events by a man long familiar with public life.

6. Reminiscences of Fifty Years, by J. B. Alexander, M.D.; cloth; 513 pages. Ray Publishing Co., Charlotte. Dr. Alexander's book presents in a conversational style many readable memories of the war period, of reconstruction days, and of earlier life in North Carolina.

7. Literary and Historic Activities, edited by W. J. Peele; cloth; 623 pages. Published by the State Historical Commission. Press of E. M. Uzzell, Raleigh. With its varied table of contents, this volume reflects the recent intellectual activities of the State.

8. Defense of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by James H. Moore; cloth; 157 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh. The author adds another volume to the controversy that is waged around the proper date of the Mecklenburg Convention. As the names shows, the author defends the 20th of May Declaration.

9. Memorial Volume to Dr. Chas. D. McIver, edited by W. C. Smith, and Misses Viola Boddie and Mary Settle Sharpe; cloth; 201 pages. J. J. Stone & Co., Greensboro. This memorial volume contains in full the tributes paid to the great teacher and worker whose untimely death was deplored by the educational workers of our country.

10. Annals of the DeRosset Family, by Mrs. Catharine DeRosset Meares; cloth; 91 pages. Presses of the R. L. Bryan Company, Charleston. This attractively bound volume was compiled from original documents, and is intended only for private circulation.

11. History of Liberty Baptist Association, by Elder Henry Sheets; cloth; 255 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh. The general reader finds many interesting bits of history in this book, which was intended of course for only denominational perusal.

12. History of the Baptist State convention, by Livingston Johnson; cloth; 153 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh. The author presents in a summary way the activities, educational and spiritual of his church.

13. Memorial to Capt. Thomas W. Patton, by Miss Fanny Patton and J. P. Arthur.

14. Memorial to Mrs. George Atkinson, by Walter L. Lingle, D. D.

15. The North Carolina Booklet, edited by Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, has published during the year its usual quota on our earlier history. The contents include the titles: (1) General Robert Howe, by John D. Bellamy; (2) Early Relations of North Carolina and the West, by Wm. K. Boyd; (3) Incidents of the Early and Permanent Settlement of the Cape Fear, by W. B. McKoy; (4) St. James's Church Yard, by Mrs. L. C. Markham; (5) Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, by Jas. C. MacRae; (6) The Expedition against the Row Galley, General Arnold, by Robert B. Drane; (7) The Quakers of Perquimans, by Julia S. White; (8) An Early Peace Society in North Carolina, by Marshall DeLancey Haywood.

16. A Brief History of the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Church, by the teachers of the Salem Home Sunday School. This is part one of a three part history of this church and its unique work in our State.

II. FICTION:

1. The Call of the South, by Robert Lee Durham; cloth; 439 pages. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

2. The Girdle of the Great, by John Jordan Douglass; cloth; 197 pages. Broadway Publishing Co., New York.

3. Ralph Fabian's Mistakes, by Mrs. S. O'H. Dickson; cloth; 176 pages. Broadway Publishing Co., New York.

4. The Love of Lady Margaret, by Wm. T. Wilson; cloth; illustrated. Stone & Barringer Co., Charlotte.

5. The Daughter of Virginia Dare, by Mary Virginia Wall; cloth; 12mo. Neale Publishing Co., New York.

6. Money Island, by Andrew J. Howell, Jr.; paper; 68 pages.

The scene of both these last books is laid on the North Carolina Coast.

III. POETRY AND POETICAL STUDY:

1. Lyrics from Cotton Land, by the late John Charles McNeill; cloth; illustrated; 189 pages. Stone & Barringer, Charlotte.

2. Phantom Anvil, and Other Melodies, by Rev. Raymond Browning; leather; 140 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh.

3. Thoroughly Tested: A Drama in Six Acts, by Jane Yancey Harris.

4. A Commentary on Tennyson's, In Memoriam, by Dr. Henry E. Shepherd; cloth. Neale Publishing Co.

5. A study in Victor Hugo's Dramatic Characters, by James D. Bruner; 12 mo.; cloth; 171 pages. Ginn & Co., Boston.

6. Lords and Lovers, and Other Dramas, by Olive Tilfero Dargan; cloth; 315 pages. Scribners, New York.

IV. LAW BOOKS.

1. North Carolina Supreme Court Reports; 13 volumes, edited and annotated by Chief Justice Walter Clark.

2. North Carolina Criminal Code and Digest, by Thos. J. Jerome (third edition); sheep; 813 pages. Edwards and Broughton Printing Co.

3. Selected Cases in the Law of Contracts, by Atwell Campbell McIntosh; sheep; 615 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh.

4. Annotated Revisal of 1905, by J. Bis Ray; cloth; 196 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co.

5. Sixth Edition of North Carolina Manual of Laws and Forms, by Robert N. Simms; buckram; 976 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Co.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

1. The Negro Races, a Sociological Study, by Jerome Dowd, Vol. I; cloth; 480 pages; MacMillan & Co., New York.

2. Life's To-morrows, by Junius W. Millard, D.D.; cloth; 128 pages. American Baptist Publishing Society.

3. Studies in Philology, by Palmer Cobb; paper; 105 pages; University Press.

4. The Southern Methodist Handbook, edited by Thos. N. Ivey, D.D.; illustrated; paper; 190 pages.

5. Studies in the Bible, by Dr. J. B. Shearer of Davidson College.

6. The Divine Message, by S. N. Vass, D.D. This last book is by a colored minister.

The next number on the program was "Historical Activities in North Carolina During the Past Year," by Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission. This was a new feature which the Association hopes to make permanent: a resumé of the historical activities of our people as thorough as has been Dr. Hill's review of the State's literary activities. For this session Mr. Connor prepared an especially notable paper, which is printed herewith:

Historical Activities in North Carolina During the Past Year

It has long been a favorite boast with us in North Carolina that we have made history and other people have written it. A distinct advance in the development of our intellectual life is indicated by the fact that this boast is now heard less often than formerly. At last we are beginning to understand that as history is the basis of all knowledge, to fail to record the facts of history is to rob posterity of its richest legacy. Modesty no doubt is a commendable trait in the character of any people, but a reasonable pride in the great events and the great characters in the history of one's country is the best incentive to the highest public virtue, and a people who have not the pride to record their history will not long have the virtue to make history worth recording. Therefore it is with genuine pleasure that I feel justified in reversing our time-worn vaunt and in boasting that to-day North Carolina is writing as much history as she is making. The bibliographies annually read before this association fully substantiate this statement. But we ought not to overlook the fact that there are more ways of writing history than in the printed volume. Every historical document rescued from destruction, every record preserved and brought to light, every historic spot marked with suitable memorial, every monument erected, every portrait painted, is a record written on the page of history.

It is with such history-writing that I am expected to deal in this report. If I were not limited to the period embraced within the past year I could submit such a report as would open the eyes of every person in this hall and stir the heart of every patriotic North Carolinian with pride. May I not here express the hope that those in authority will have such a report embracing the entire field of activity prepared and submitted at an early session of this Association? Wealth produces wealth, and such an inventory of our historical wealth can not fail to produce greater riches. This species of our wealth has been produced largely by patriotic and historical societies, and to their efforts within the past year I must confine this report with regret that the necessary limitations of time require that I speak but briefly of the work of each.

What Some Patriotic Organizations Are Doing.

The North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America during the past year has made an extensive investigation to locate places of historic interest in North Carolina which are now unmarked in any way, and, therefore, slowly but surely passing into oblivion. The result of its investigations has been embodied in a report by the President to the National Council of the Society. Although this report is confined entirely to the colonial period of our history, and makes no claim to being complete, it shows seventy-eight such spots, many of which were scenes of great events in our early history. They are thus subdivided: nine localities famed for incidents connected with the earliest explorations and settlements; ten sites of colonial forts; three colonial battlegrounds; ten sites of colonial schools and churches; four localities famed for incidents connected with the Regulators; twenty-five sites of famous colonial houses; and seventeen burial places of eminent colonial characters. The Colonial Dames call attention to these unmarked spots in order that they may be preserved from neglect and oblivion.

The Sons of the Revovlution have entered upon an important phase of historical activities in the collection of portraits of historic persons.

Already the society has presented to the Supreme Court Library oil portraits of James Iredell and Alfred Moore, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the Executive Office a portrait of Samuel Johnston, three times elected Governor of North Carolina and our first Senator in the Senate of the United States. During the past year the Society has secured a portrait of Alexander Martin, distinguished as a soldier of the Revolution and five times elected Governor of the State. This portrait is to be presented to the Executive Office within the next few months, probably at the annual session of the Society, November 16th.

The Daughters of the Revolution have placed a case in the Hall of History in which they are placing relics of the Revolutionary period. They have endeavored to stimulate interest in the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State by offering medals in certain schools for the best essays dealing with phases of our history. The most notable service rendered by the Society is the continued publication of The North Carolina Booklet. This is the only periodical in North Carolina devoted exclusively to the history of the State, and it is gratifying to know that it has met with success not only as affording a medium for the development of historical talent in the State, but also financially. I do not mean to convey the impression that the Treasurer of The Booklet is in a position to help Wall Street handle the cotton crop or that the treasury is in such a flourishing condition that any member of the State Literary and Historical Association can afford not to subscribe to The Booklet. I mean merely to say that enough has been realized from the publication to enable the Daughters of the Revolution to carry into execution the purpose for which The Booklet was established, that is, the erection of a memorial to the women of the Edenton Tea Party. The memorial has been ordered at a cost of $450 and will be unveiled with suitable ceremonies in the State Capitol on the 24th of this month.

Work of the Guilford Battle Ground Company.

The work of the Guilford Battle-ground Company in converting that historic battle-ground from an old field into a beautiful historic park is too well known to need comment. From the President, whose unselfish labors deserve the applause of every patriotic American from New England to the Gulf of Mexico, comes the following report of the past year's work:

"Our annual celebration of July 4 was held as usual most successfully, but the speeches delivered by Bishop Rondthaler and others have not yet been published in pamphlet form because of failure to receive copies of the same. I regret this much. An unusual amount of plowing, some seeding to grass, and manuring, as the patriotic and liberal have enabled us to do, and the general necessary care of the ground have been made. Our purpose is to spend all the money possible in permanent improvements on the grounds, especially in the erection of memorials to Revolutionary characters. We have secured octagon granite blocks sufficient to complete a monument begun to the cavalry arm of the service, about thirty feet in height. As the preservation of our Revolutionary battle-fields, and perhaps other historic spots, have proven not only "Meccas" but also sources whence interest in our beloved State's history has gone out, it was deemed appropriate that a neat memorial to Clio, the Muse of History, as she sits and repeats to the populace, should head the North Carolina row at the battle-ground. This memorial is as durable as the hills, and as competent judges think, and I certainly think, an honor to the State and very beautiful.

"This report is written with my own hand, as I have no stenographer, and never had one, and am unable, or at least unwilling to employ one, as I think the money can be applied more profitably from our limited means. God bless the North Carolina Historical Commission, and all other like associations and individuals historically disposed."

This report was signed by Joseph M. Morehead.

The Exhibit at Jamestown.

Three patriotic organizations to whose joint efforts the State owes the history exhibit made at the Jamestown Exposition are the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Wachovia Historical Society. It would be impossible in this brief report to convey an idea of the extent or character of that exhibit. I may say, without exaggeration, that of all the various exhibits made by the State or by individuals none reflected more credit on North Carolina or received more attention from visitors than the history exhibit A full report of the exhibit has been prepared by Miss Hinton, one of the custodians, which the Historical Commission is having printed. With your permission I beg to quote one or two paragraphs from that report:

"Nothing has shown so forcibly this historical awakening in the Old North State as the exhibit she placed in the History Building at Jamestown. This was made with the people's money, by the people, and for the people. It is, indeed, gratifying to know that she was creditably represented at this most interesting Exposition * * * where history was given a place never before accorded in the annals of America. * * * Too much praise can not be given Mrs. Linasay Patterson, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who first planned and arranged this exhibit. The Jamestown Commission for North Carolina appropriated as much money as could be spared for this object, which was not a large sum. This was supplemented by a small amount from the State Historical Commission. Mrs. Patterson was assisted by Miss Rebecca Schenck, of Greensboro, and Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, of Raleigh, who gave months of arduous toil to this patriotic cause. * * *

"The Wachovia Historical Society deserves special recognition, for it was this remarkable organization that responded primarily to the appeal for aid from patriotic Carolinians. It is the oldest society of the kind in the State, and has set an example worthy of emulation. Wachovia's exhibit revealed the life of the people, their industries, household utensils, implements of war and peace, accomplishments, comforts and literature. * * * The entire history of these thrifty, religious, peace-abiding citizens, that have ever remained a distinct colony, affords unusual opportunity to the student. * * * From the headquarters of the society have gone forth to previous expositions a few treasures, but never before has so large a collection been allowed to leave Salem. * * *

"What has been the result of all these months of wearing toil, ceaseless responsibility, personal discomforts from extreme heat and cold, the risk of losing precious heirlooms which could never be replaced, and the expenditure of money? Did it pay?

"The compensation was more than adequate. Here are some of the rewards of a year's labor: When the awards of merit were bestowed, North Carolina won the silver medal, together with New York and the church exhibits. Surely we were in goodly and pious company. More visitors sought the North Carolina exhibit than any other in the History Building, while numbers came just for a glimpse of that alone. Great pains were taken by the custodians in charge to show and explain all things. During those strenuous days of installation, when admission

was restricted to cards, the duties of the Powhatan Guard, stationed at the entrance, the courteous custodian and superintendent were increased daily, announcing and admitting North Carolina's guests. We were just across the border, and our people in general were deeply interested. The unfolding of the State's noble past has been a revelation to many. * * * One historian of national reputation, since having his attention drawn to our exhibit, has visited the State, making a systematic study of her unpublished archives and gathering material therefrom for a prospective volume. Another has had many photographs taken of the chief relics to appear in a work on the Historic South. * * * From various sections of the Union came persons who found there information of value to them personally. As an educational factor the success was complete, and it is believed that this engrossing work will greatly aid in developing the historical awakening already begun in our midst."

Good Work of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The history exhibit at Jamestown was confined to the periods in the history of the State prior to the War of 1812. Coming now to more recent times we find that the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has been actively engaged in preserving the history of the Civil War. This organization has in North Carolina 3,500 members. Its work is historical and charitable. The Society has erected in North Carolina fourteen monuments to the memory of Confederate soldiers, while others are now in process of construction. A persistent effort has been made to have the various Chapters obtain historical narratives from surviving veterans, but unfortunately few only have responded. Those that have been gathered have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State until the Legislature can be made to see the wisdom of erecting a fire-proof library building. Scholarships have been established at the State Normal College and at the Salem Female College open only to daughters and granddaughters of Confederate soldiers. At the next session of the General Convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy the North Carolina Division will present to the Confederate Museum in Richmond portraits of Gen. Robert Ransom and Capt. Randolph Shotwell. They have already presented portraits of Gen. Bryan Grimes, Maj. Thomas Sparrow, Col. Zebulon B. Vance, Col. Charles F. Fisher, Gen. Matthew W. Ransom, and Gen. L. O'B. Branch.

The Hall of History.

The Director of the Hall of History reports that during the year he has made special trips in the interest of his work to the Albemarle region, to the Croatan settlements, and to the country of the Cherokees. During the year he has added more than one thousand objects to the collection, so that the total number of objects now in the Hall of History is 6,200. In his report the Director adds the following:

"Everything is being done to collect while there is time, for so much has been lost by fires at private houses that it is felt some steps should be taken to place objects here where they can be better cared for. * * * If the Legislature will erect an absolutely fire-proof building and provide ample room, since the present Hall of History, large as it is, is nearly filled already, wonderful work can be done. * * * What has been done in this State at a cost entirely nominal has cost other commonwealths large sums, in cases where they are doing anything in this line, but it may be said of North Carolina's historical collection, as it can be said of all the other departments of her State Museum, that no State south of Washington approaches it."

I regret that I have not been able to secure reports from all the historical societies at the colleges of the State. From the North Carolina Historical Society at the University and from the Trinity College Historical Society come reports of continued interest and activity. Both have concerned themselves largely with the production of papers and addresses, many of which are valuable and permanent contributions to the historical literature of the State. The Trinity College Historical Society has published several of the more valuable of the papers read at its sessions. This Society has also catalogued a large collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and has placed a case of rare first editions in the College Museum.

The North Carolina Historical Commission.

Perhaps the most noteworthy step in the development of history-writing in North Carolina in recent years is the recognition of the fact that history worth writing and worth reading can not be written from tradition. Documentary sources are the foundation of true history-writing, and no people can produce an historical literature who do not first preserve and make available to students their original sources. In recognition of this fact the General Assembly of 1903, at the instance of this Association, created the North Carolina Historical Commission charged with the duty of doing this work. Finding its powers too restricted and its income too small to perform its duties properly, the Commission appealed to the Legislature of 1907 for broader powers and a larger revenue. Without a dissenting vote both houses of the General Assembly granted every request the Commission made, so that the Commission now finds itself with adequate powers and an ample revenue, and if it does not perform its duties properly the failure will be due to its own incompetency. The Commission was reorganized during the past year according to the provisions of the amended act. Of its work I shall speak but briefly.

The most important of the provisions of the amended act was the authority to elect a permanent secretary and to select and equip offices. I speak not of the individual selected for this work, but of the fact that by granting this authority and making the appropriation necessary to carry it into execution the Legislature recognized the importance to the people of the State of creating a permanent agency for the continuation of activities in this field of public endeavor. The Commission accordingly elected a secretary and assigned to him two very good offices in the State Capitol. One of these has been fitted up for the secretary's private office, the other has been equipped with steel filing cases and steel roller shelves to be used as a document room. Few people realize the richness of the public archives of this State in historical material. A large collection of historical documents and records of the first importance to the elucidation of the history of the State, and even of the Nation, are stuffed away in dark pigeon-holes in the State Capitol or thrown helter skelter in leaky attics in various parts of this city. These papers date from the close of the seventeenth century to the opening of the twentieth. During all these years they have been tied in bundles and packed away without order or system, piled in corners and boxes in loose condition, or thrown about from one place to another with an ignorant indifference discreditable to an intelligent people. Happily the creation of the Historical Commission puts an end to this condition. The first care of the Commission is to collect these records and papers, arrange them systematically, and preserve them from destruction. Much time has been given to this work during the past year, and though it does not show for much in a report it is by

far the most important work yet undertaken. The Historical Commission thinks it the part of wisdom to proceed slowly with the publication of this material. Its policy is to collect, to arrange, to preserve, and to complete our files, for this work must necessarily precede intelligent printing. Nevertheless some printing has been done. A number of bulletins have been issued and one volume of 623 pages entitled "Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905." Two other publications are now in the hands of the printer and will be issued during the coming year: "The Beginnings of Public Education in North Carolina, A Documentary History, 1790 to 1840," two volumes, compiled from the original records, by Mr. Chas. L. Coon; and "The Correspondence of Governor Jonathan Worth," two volumes, compiled and edited by Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton. The Commission has also arranged with Mr. William Henry Hoyt, great-grandson of Archibald D. Murphey, to edit for publication by the Commission the letters and papers of Judge Murphey now in his possession. Considerable copying has been done for the Commission from records in London, Boston, Richmond, Edenton, Wilmington and Charleston, as well as in the public archives in this city. Three fine collections of private papers have been secured, those of John H. Bryan, Calvin H. Wiley and Jonathan Worth. Believing in the chisel and the brush, quite as much as in the pen as implements of history-writing, the Commission has placed a contract with one of the leading sculptors of America for a marble bust of William A. Graham, and has commissioned Mr. Jacques Busbee to spend several months on the banks of Eastern North Carolina studying the scenes of the first English settlement in America. These studies have resulted in a number of paintings of the banks and islands as they appear to-day. It is our hope and expectation that this preliminary work will ultimately result in a great painting of the landing of the first English settlers in America, the first Christian baptism within the present boundaries of the United States, or of some other scene connected with that interesting episode in American history. It has also been the pleasure of the Commission to cooperate whenever possible with the Director of the Hall of History and with other patriotic and historical societies and organizations in their work. Many other lines of activity have been followed, but it will not do to test your patience further with too many details.

As the Historical Commission is the offspring of this Association, I trust that you will pardon me if I ask your attention for a few minutes to an explanation of its plans, purposes and ambitions. The most important duty imposed on the Commission is the duty of having collected, edited and published "historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times." How the Commission proposes to fulfill this duty so far as it regards the public archives of the State I have already explained. With three notable exceptions, the manuscripts now in the files of the Commission are public documents.

What the Historical Commission Hopes to Accomplish.

The three exceptions mentioned are the letters and papers of Governor Jonathan Worth, Hon. John H. Bryan and Dr. Calvin H. Wiley. These fine collections have been presented to the Commission by the families of the three eminent men named because they have realized that in this way their papers can be better cared for and preserved than if they remain in private hands. They have taken warning from the destruction of many thousands of invaluable papers and documents by fire, carelessness, ignorance and indifference. Moreover they realized that

in private hands these papers would never be available for historical purposes; but placed with the Commission, not as individuals, but as trustees for the State, they will be preserved and will be made available for students of our history. This material will ultimately be edited and published and will serve as memorials to the authors.

Stuffed away in dark corners, in desks and in cellars, all over North Carolina and in other States, are innumerable manuscripts, which in the present situation are absolutely of no use to anybody, but if collected, properly edited and published or otherwise made available would be of immeasurable value to students of North Carolina history. I think it is not an exaggerated statement to say that there is not a single private house in North Carolina suitable for the care and preservation of such material. It can never be safe from ignorance, negligence or fire so long as it remains in private hands, nor can it be accessible to students. Placed in the keeping of the Commission it will be assured of safety and will also be made of value. Many a man who has served his country well and faithfully, who hoped for recognition by posterity and whose memory deserves to live, has been forgotten and his influence lost because his family have hoarded the records from which alone the biographer and the historian could secure the data from which to write the history of his career. Thus many a man's ambition to live in history has been frustrated by those whose chief care should have been to preserve his memory. The history of North Carolina and the biographies of her eminent men can never be written until such work is done and thoroughly done. It should not be a matter for boast that no biography of a North Carolinian has yet found its place in the American Statesman series, or the American Men of Energy series; nor should we take pride in the fact that no history of the State has been written for the American Commonwealths series. These omissions can not justly be charged to the prejudices of publishers; they are due to the fact that we have, until recent years, failed to collect and preserve our historical sources. It is the special duty of the North Carolina Historical Commission to do this work. But the Commission can not complete its work unless those who possess the material will lend their hearty cooperation. The Commission appeals, therefore, to all patriotic citizens of the State to aid in this work. Do you own such material? Let the Commission have it, either as a gift or as a loan? If you are not willing to part with the originals even to have them preserved from destruction, let the Commission have copies made. Do you know of the whereabouts of such material? Lend the Commission your assistance in procuring it. The Commission does not make this appeal for selfish or personal reasons. It makes it for the good of the State and for the benefit of posterity. Let us not hoard our historical treasures as the miser does his gold.

The Absence of Monuments in North Carolina.

A visitor traveling through North Carolina can not fail to be struck with the absence of statues and monuments commemorating the services of our eminent men and women, or marking the sites of great events in our history. What a striking commentary on the development of civic pride and spirit among us that in all the two hundred and fifty years of our history, the State has found but one son to whom she has been willing to pay the tribute of a statue. In the rotunda of the State Capitol are eight niches, designed to hold the busts of eight of the eminent sons of the State whose services entitle them to such recognition. These niches were completed nearly three-quarters of a century ago, yet they are as empty to-day as they were on the day the

Capitol was completed. Is it possible that in all these years no son of North Carolina has so served his State and his people as to deserve from them the tribute of such a bust? The North Carolina Historical Commission, at least, will not admit it, and one of the objects to which its attention will be directed is to fill these eight niches with handsome marble busts in keeping with the stateliness and dignity of our beautiful little State-house. But it is not the desire of the Commission to fill these niches from its own resources. We do not believe that it is best to do so. The Commission will lead the way with a bust of William A. Graham, jurist, legislator, Governor, United States Senator, cabinet officer, Confederate States Senator, statesman, historian and patriot. It is the hope of the Commission that other patriotic societies will then be stimulated to follow until all the niches are filled, and the halls of the Capitol are lined with such tributes. It is our belief that a greater interest will be inspired by this course than if the Commission should do the work alone; but whether this course is followed or not, the Commission is determined that those niches shall be filled.

Need of Local Historical Organizations.

The law also charges the Commission with the duty of marking historic spots and of stimulating historical investigation and research among the people of the State. The only practical method by which these duties can be fulfilled is through cooperation with local organizations and patriotic societies. Such organizations can do much to stimulate interest in the history of the State, in the care and preservation of local archives, in the collection of documents and records illustrating social, industrial and educational conditions, in the preservation of church and school records, in the marking of historic spots and in the celebration of anniversaries. There is not a county in the State that does not have a history well worth recording. There is not a county in the State in which there are not documents and records of historical value and interest. There is not a county in the State in which these documents are not being annually destroyed by the hundreds for the want of some efficient local historical society to collect and preserve them. The North Carolina Historical Commission desires to cooperate with all such work, preferring always for the local organization to take the lead, only asking permission to lend a hand financially and otherwise.

Finally the law charges the Historical Commission "to encourage the study of North Carolina history in the schools of the State." Surely it would be difficult to find a more important or inspiring work than to teach the children of North Carolina to know their State and to develop in them a desire to serve the State, based upon a knowledge of her past, and her present, and an intelligent forecast of her future. The study of North Carolina history is rapidly gaining headway in our schools, due to the recent publication of a suitable text-book. But the pupils need to extend their studies beyond the narrow covers of the text-book. The North Carolina Historical Commission desires to cooperate with the teachers of the State in this work. To meet their need for more material than that furnished by the text-book, the Commission will furnish history leaflets, giving contemporary accounts of important events and reprints of important historical documents such as may be serviceable in the classroom. Heretofore the Commission has not been able to carry out this purpose because of the unavoidable delay in printing the material selected.

From this imperfect account of the historical activities in North Carolina during the past year I believe that you will agree with me in

my opening statement, that at last we have begun to create a real historical literature, the fruit of a century or more of seed-time, and that to-day we may indulge in the pleasing boast that North Carolina is writing as much history as she is making.

A NOTABLE SUGGESTION.

In concluding his address Mr. Connor made a suggestion looking to closer cooperation of all the historical organizations of the State, a suggestion of such far-reaching importance that the Secretary feels justified in giving it especial prominence in this report of the proceedings. Mr. Connor said:

Perhaps I should here close this report, but before doing so I beg your indulgence while I offer a suggestion which in my judgment deserves your careful consideration. The historical and patriotic societies and agencies whose activities I have enumerated are The Colonial Dames, the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Guilford Battle-ground Company, the Wachovia Historical Society, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Hall of History, the North Carolina Historical Society at the University, the Trinity College Historical Society and the North Carolina Historical Commission. To this list may be added other similar agencies, notably the Society of the Cincinnati, the Moore's Creek Battle-ground Association, the United Confederate Veterans, and the United Sons of the Confederacy. The mere enumeration of these societies shows that there is no lack of interest in our history. Though masquerading under different names these agencies are working with an ambition, moved by a purpose, and inspired by a patriotism common to all. It seems to me, therefore, that they ought to have a common meeting ground where they may come to interchange views and discuss common problems. Fortunately this common meeting is already prepared and is only waiting to be occupied. While the societies that I have mentioned are each concerned with special phases of our historical and literary life—this one with the colonial period, this with a particular battle-ground, this with the Revolution, this with the Civil War—the State Literary and Historical Association embraces within its scope the work of all and has a vital interest in the work of each. Here then should be their common meeting ground. Unquestionably there should be an organic connection between it and them. In this association all can meet, be mutually helpful to each other, cooperate in work common to all, and promote the cause that lies so close to the hearts of all. I wish therefore to present for your consideration the suggestion that this Association take the initiative to perfect a plan by which all the historical, literary and patriotic societies of the State may hold their annual sessions at the same time and the same place, without any of them surrendering its own individuality, each preserving its own organization, holding its own sessions separate and distinct from the others, and presenting its own program, but all closing their year's work with one great joint meeting as the State Literary and Historical Association. So long as this Society meets here and that one there, this one in the spring and that one in the fall, each working along different lines ignorant of what all the others are doing and totally without cooperation, their efforts will be so broken up, so dissipated, and so scattered that the results accomplished will never be a measure of the labor performed. But if our efforts can be brought into some

kind of union, if in some way a spirit of cooperation can be instilled into our organizations, if once every year we can gather all our forces in one joint meeting so great as to overshadow all other events occurring at the same time, we would attract the attention of the people of the State, we would arouse greater enthusiasm and interest among ourselves, and we would so extend the sphere of our influence that what we ask we would receive, and the boundaries of the State themselves would be no barrier to the good that we do. "In Union there is Strength."

Two or three musical numbers by gifted young ladies added greatly to the attractiveness of the afternoon's program, and to the pleasure of the members.

At 5:30 p. m. the meeting adjourned until 8 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

The night session proved to have been one of the most notable in the history of the Association, the feature of the meeting being an address by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page.

President Robert Bingham was again in the chair, and a number of ex-presidents and other officers of the Association were on the stage, including Chief Justice Walter Clark; Associate Justice Henry Groves Connor; Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State; Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham; President D. H. Hill, of the A. & M. College; Dr. W. L. Poteat, President of Wake Forest College; Col. Benehan Cameron, of Raleigh; Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the State University; Dr. B. F. Sledd, of Wake Forest College; Dr. Edwin Mims, of Trinity College; Mr. E. C. Brooks, of Trinity College, and Dr. W. P. Few, of Trinity College.

DR. PAGE'S ADDRESS.

The address of Thomas Nelson Page on "Lee, the Southerner" was a masterly piece of argument and reasoning, the gifted Southern author marshaling his facts with irresistible force. In his opening paragraph he very tersely set forth his method of handling the subject in words that can not be too seriously considered both by Southern readers and Southern writers:

"The reputation of the South has suffered because we have allowed rhetoric to usurp the place of history. We have furnished many orators, but few historans. But all history at last must be the work not of the orator, but of the historian. Truth, simply stated, like chastity in a woman's face, is its own best advocate; its simplest presentation is its strongest proof."

We can not follew here in detail the argument used by Dr. Page in describing his subject, but his magnificient tribute to the character of Lee at least we can not refrain from printing in full:

Military glory is so dazzling that it blinds wholly most men; and a

little all men—an Alexander conquering worlds until he weeps because no more are left to conquer; a Hannibal crossing the Alps and rolling his drums outside the very gates of Rome; Cæsar and Napoleon oversweeping Europe with their victorious eagles, are so splendid that the radiance of their achievements makes us forget the men they were. Alexander carousing at Babylon; Cæsar plotting to overthrow his country's liberties; Napoleon steeping the world in blood, but bickering in his confinement at St. Helena, are not pleasant to contemplate. There the habiliments of majesty are wanting; the gauds of pomp are stripped off and we see the men at their true worth.

Now, let us turn for a moment to Lee. Had we known him only as the victor of Mechanicsville, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor, we should have, indeed, thought him a supreme soldier. But should we have known the best of him? Without Gettysburg, without the long campaign of 1864, without the siege of Petersburg and without Appomattox, should we have dreamed of the sublime greatness of the man?

History may be searched in vain to find Lee's superior, and only once or twice in its long course will be found his equal. To find his prototype, we must go back to ancient times, to the half-legendary heroes who have been handed down to us by Plutarch's matchless portraiture; yet, as we read their story, we see that we have been given but one side of their character. Their weaknesses have mainly been lost in the lapse of centuries, and their virtues are magnified in the enhaloing atmosphere of time. But, as to Lee, we know his every act.

There was no act nor incident of his life on which a light as fierce as that which beats upon a throne did not fall. He had in his lifetime what Macaulay, in speaking of Dr. Johnson, terms "posthumous fame." He was investigated by high commissons; his every act was examined by hostile prosecutors. His conduct was inquired into by those who had every incentive of hostility to secure his downfall and his degradation. Yet, amid these fierce assaults, he remained as unmoved as he had stood when he had held the heights of Fredericksburg against the furious attacks of Burnside's intrepid infantry. From this inquisition he came forth as unsoiled as the mystic White Knight of the Round Table. In that vivid glare he stood revealed like the angel bathed in light; the closest scrutiny but brought forth new virtues and disclosed a more rounded character.

Had he been Regulus, we know that he would have returned to Carthage with undisquieted brow to meet his doom. Had he been Aristides, we know that he would have faithfully inscribed his name on the shell entrusted to him for his banishment. Had he been Cæsar, none but a fool would have dared to offer him a crown. Ambition could not have tempted him; ease could not have beguiled him; pleasure could not have allured him.

Should we come down to later times, where shall we find his counterpart, unless we take the Bayards the Sidneys and the Falklands, the highest of the noblest?

So, to get his character as it is known to thousands, we must take the best that was in the best that the history of men has preserved. Something of Plato's calm there was; all of Sidney's high-mindedness; of Bayard's fearless and blameless life; of the constancy of William the Silent, of whom it was said that he was *Tranquillus in arduis*. It has been finely said of him by Senator Hill of Georgia that, "He was Cæsar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness and Washington without his reward."

Dr. Page concluded his address with a beautiful peroration in tribute

not only to General Lee but to the common soldiers of the Confederacy as well:

I stood not a great while ago on the most impressive spot, perhaps, in all Europe: beneath the majestic dome of the Invalides where stands the tomb of Napoleon. It was a summer evening, and we descended the steps and stood at the door of the crypt where repose the ashes of him who was doubtless the greatest soldier of all time; who by his genius took France from the throes of a revolution and lifted her while he lived, to the head of the nations. Just then the hour came for closing, and suddenly in the marble rotunda above us began the roll of a drum, which swelled and throbbed until the whole earth seemed reverberating to its martial tone. It was the long roll which had sounded before so many hard-fought fields, and as it throbbed and throbbed in the falling dusk of that summer evening, there seemed to troop before the mental vision the long lines that had fought and fallen on so many a glorious field: the soldiers of Lodi and of Austerlitz, of Friedland and Wagram and Borodino.

So, as I have immersed myself in the subject of this great captain and noble gentleman, there has appeared to come before me from a misty past that other army, inspired by higher motives—by the highest motive: love of Liberty, on whose imperishable deeds is founded the fame of an even greater, because a nobler soldier; that army of the South, composed not only of the best that the South had, but well-nigh of all she had. Gentle and simple, old and young, rich and poor, secessionist and anti-secessionist, with every difference laid aside, animated by one common spirit—love of country—they flocked to the defense of the South. Through four years they withstood to the utmost the fiercest assaults of fortune, and submitted only with their annihilation.

> "The benediction of the o'ercovering Heavens
> Fall on their heads like dew, for they were worthy
> To inlay Heaven with stars."

Through more than twice four years their survivors and their children endured what was bitterer than the sharpest agony of the battle-time, and strong in the consciousness of their rectitude, came out torn and bleeding, but victorious. Such fortitude, such courage and sublime constancy can not be in vain. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church; so the blood of patriots is the seed of liberty. The history of their valor and their fortitude in defense of Constitutional Liberty is the heritage of the South, a heritage in which the North will one day be proud to claim a share, as she will be the sharer in their work.

Some day, doubtless, there will stand in the Nation's capitol a great monument to Lee, erected not only by the Southern people, whose glory it is that he was the fruit of their civilization and the leader of their armies; but by the American people, whose pride it will be that he was their fellow-citizen. Meantime he has a nobler monument than can be built of marble or of brass. His monument is the adoration of the South; his shrine is in every Southern heart.

DR. EDWIN MIMS SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Dr. Page's address, Dr. Edwin Mims was introduced and spoke on:

What Can Our Association Do to Encourage the Study of Literature in North Carolina?

It was an earnest and practical address, eloquent in its plea for the spread of literature, and the Association appointed a committee to present plans to put into effect Dr. Mims's suggestions. In part he said:

In the first call that was sent out for the organization of this Association, three aims were suggested: (1) to promote the reading habit among the people of North Carolina; (2) to stimulate the production of literature in our State; and (3) to collect and preserve historical material.

In the constitution, along with other objects, the establisment of public libraries and the formation of literary clubs are emphasized. The very name suggests the development of literary culture as one of its prime duties. Without in any way disparaging what has been done in the way of the collection and writing of historical matter, on the other hand—glorying in it along with all of you, I submit that we may yet achieve great results in the way of organizing and crystallizing the culture forces of the State.

Let us relate ourselves in a vital way to all the local clubs and communities in such a way that we shall contribute to the intellectual uplift of this commonwealth. If we are agreed that the appreciation and assimilation of great literature is the flower of human culture, that the reading of great books is one of the great means by which human life is refreshed, invigorated, and enriched, then we can not be too zealous or too energetic in making it possible for the people of this State to have access to books and to make culture prevail. There is a lot of literature that is selfish, and another that would seek to lead others into the enjoyment of the same high privilege. The same energy and enthusiasm that have been so manifest in other lines of recent development will produce corresponding results in the higher culture of our State. The presence of our distinguished guest and the recent death of our beloved poet should serve to emphasize the place of literature in a people's life. This ought to be a good time for us to inaugurate new plans and to formulate new ideals.

Literary clubs are already in existence that would become members of this Association. In turn we might serve them by suggesting programs of study, bibliographies, etc., and thus give definiteness and uniformity to their work. Correspondence with the members of these clubs and especially with the leader of this work among the women's clubs of the State convinces me that many of them would follow the suggestions of a central committee competent to deal with the problem. With all their defects and limitations, these clubs are capable of being made decided agencies for the promoton of an intelligent study of literature.

Furthermore, we ought to do all in our power to give impetus to the formation of circulating libraries—subscription and free libraries. The work of rural school libraries has gone far ahead of the movement for libraries in towns and cities. It still remains true that a very large part of our most intelligent people do not have access to books. When we compare our State with Western States even, we see that we are very deficient in this fundamental necessity of a democracy.

As an aid to both of these objects we ought to do more to organize along definite lines the lecture work of our State. At present it is spasmodic and disorganized. Can we not have a system of extension lec-

tures provided for the more important centers? To this end the colleges of the State, working under a central committee of this Association, might do a lasting service.

Presentation of Patterson Memorial Cup

The next business of the Association was the announcement of the committee's decision concerning the Patterson Memorial Cup, awarded at each annual meeting of the Association "to that resident of the State who, during the twelve months from September 1st of the previous year to September 1st of the year of the award, has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to its length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius." Speaking for the committee (which consists of the President of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina and of the occupants of the Chairs of English Literature at the University of North Carolina, at Davidson College, and at Wake Forest College, and of the Chairs of History at the University of North Carolina and at Trinity College), Dr. C. Alphonso Smith announced that after due deliberation the members had awarded the cup to Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, in recognition of the distinguished service he had rendered the State in the publication of the first volume of his "History of North Carolina."

The announcement was greeted with cheers, and there was very general regret that Captain Ashe was not present to respond to the speech of presentation made by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page.

Col. Benehan Cameron was next recognized, and presented the

Report of the Committee on the State Library Building

Your committee on the fireproof State Library building beg leave to call your attention to the fact, that before this Association meets again the Legislature of North Carolina will meet in regular biennial session at which time we propose to renew the fight for a fireproof library building. In the meantime it is advisable that every member of this Association begin an active campaign in favor of the proposition. We urge, therefore, that each of you make it your particular business to see your representative and senators, and urge them to support the bill that will be introduced; that you write to them after the Legislature assembles; that you induce others to do so; that you endeavor to enlist your local newspaper in favor of the proposition; that you secure the endorsements of any patriotic societies, local or State, of which you may be a member and send them to your representative to be laid before the Legislature; and finally that you in every other way possible, endeavor to impress upon the Legislature the urgent necessity for such a building. It is the intention of your committee to present the matter to the Legislature only on the broad proposition, leaving all details to be worked out by the authorities who may have charge of the erection of the building. The building is what we want and we do not wish to divide our forces over matters of detail. In order to present the proposition to the Legislature we have drawn the following memorial, upon which we ask your action at this meeting, in order that if ap-

proved by you it may have all the force of your approval when presented to the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

BENEHAN CAMERON,
FRED A. OLDS,
A. M. SCALES,
FRANCIS D. WINSTON,
R. D. W. CONNOR,
Committee.

A Memorial to the General Assembly of North Carolina on Behalf of the State Literary and Historical Association

To the Honorable, The General Assembly of North Carolina.

The undersigned committee representing the State Literary and Historical Association beg leave respectfully to call to your attention the precarious situation in which valuable public property in the State Library, the Supreme Court Library, the Hall of History, the State Museum, and the State Archives, is now placed by reason of inadequate, insecure and unprotected buildings, and to urge that your honorable body take immediate steps to remove this property from threatened destruction by the construction of a suitable fireproof library building. That the matter is worthy of your serious consideration, is fully proven by the following facts:

SIX REASONS WHY ACTION IS IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED.

1. The State Library contains 50,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and bound newspapers which form an equally valuable portion of the collection. The destruction of this library would be a public calamity for which there would be no reasonable excuse and from which there would be no recovery. It would involve the loss of numerous portraits of eminent Americans which could not be reproduced; of thousands of books that could never be replaced; of thousands of newspapers nowhere else to be found; and hundreds of pamphlets and other documents that could not be bought with gold. A very conservative estimate of the money value of this collection would place it not under $200,000. But such a collection is beyond all money value, for once destroyed all the revenue of North Carolina for a dozen years could not replace it. More than 10,000 people visit this library annually.

2. In the same building with the State Library is the Library of the Supreme Court, containing 17,000 volumes, worth at the lowest estimate $75,000. This library represents the accumulations of years and is to-day one of the best law libraries in the South.

3. Adjoining this building is the Agricultural building which contains the State Museum. This Museum represents the expenditure of thousands of dollars and of years of labor, and is unsurpassed, if it is equaled by any similar collection in the Southern States. Every year it delights thousands of North Carolinians who visit it from all parts of the State, and teaches them as they are taught nowhere else to know the boundless resources of their native State.

4. In the same building is the collection in the Hall of History. It contains 6,200 relics, documents, papers and pictures illustrating every phase and period of the history of North Carolina. It may be said without exaggeration that no other State in the American Union can boast a more valuable or a more instructive collection of historic rel-

ics. Their value can not be stated in terms of dollars and cents, for once destroyed they are gone forever. The director of the Hall of History estimates that 50,000 people visit the collection annually, yet it is only in its infancy.

5. In addition to these collections the State possesses a magnificent collection of documents, records and other manuscripts, in her public archives. But few people have any idea of the richness of this collection in the number and value of historical documents. These records date from the close of the 17th century to the beginning of the 20th. Though most of them are important chiefly for historical purposes yet a large portion have a more material value. In their present condition, however, they are of little value to anybody, for stuffed away without system in pigeon-holes and boxes, or thrown helter-skelter in leaky attics of unprotected buildings in various parts of this city, they are altogether inaccessible and unavailable for any purpose. Moreover many of them are being rapidly destroyed, lost and stolen. The North Carolina Historical Commission is making every effort to save and preserve them, but all such efforts must be inadequate because there is no suitable place to store them.

6. It is impossible to place anything like a money-value on these collections. They represent years of labor and thousands of dollars. They are beyond all price, yet year after year they are left in buildings inadequate in size, hardly creditable to the State in appearance, and totally unprotected from fire. A fire once started in either, would sweep like a hurricane through both, and reduce the whole to smoke and ashes in spite of all human effort. That this is no mere alarmist's cry, is shown by the fate of thousands of such records throughout the State in private houses, in court-houses and elsewhere, by which the State has lost untold treasures. That the State itself is not exempt from such calamities, was shown on the morning of June 21, 1831, when the State Capitol was burned, the State Library destroyed, and Canova's famous statue of Washington—the pride and glory of the State—reduced to a crumbling ruin.

Shall Past Warnings Go Unheeded?

The question arises, therefore, whether it is economy to leave this valuable public property thus constantly exposed to destruction. Is it patriotic? Has the burning of the Capitol no warning for us, the loss of the library, the destruction of the noble statue of Washington? And shall we let these warnings go unheeded? Is it possible that the people of North Carolina care so little for their great past, for the development of an interest in their history, for the cultivation of literature and art among their children, that they would frown down an appropriation from their money for the erection of a fireproof building in which these treasures would be safe for them and their children forever?

For several years the State Literary and Historical Association, composed of a large membership of representative North Carolinians, patriotic and intelligent, has been urging the necessity, and the wisdom of protecting these treasures by placing them in fireproof buildings. So far these efforts have met with failure, but not discouragement. At the session of the Association, October 15, 1907, a large and esthusiastic audience of taxpayers and other citizens being present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The last Legislature having failed to provide for the fireproof library and the hall of records; and

"Whereas, The priceless treasures and records in our Hall of

History and State Library, being thereby left in constant danger of irreparable damage and possibly complete destruction; therefore be it

"*Resolved 1.* That we, the members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, do hereby deplore the failure of the last General Assembly to meet this crying need.

"*Resolved 2.* That seeing as we do the importance of preserving all the records of our State's glorious history, we hereby pledge ourselves to keep up the fight that we have begun until the relics, records, books and newspapers—treasures that it would be impossible to replace, and which alone preserve the records of much of our heroic past—are no longer menaced by fire.

"*Resolved 3.* That we hereby appoint Col. Benehan Cameron, Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Col. F. A. Olds, Mr. A. M. Scales and Hon. F. D. Winston to act as a permanent committee to carry this work to completion as speedily as possible."

In pursuance of the duty thus assigned to us, the undersigned committee have presented this memorial to your honorable body and offer the following reasons why the petition of the State Literary and Historical Association for a fireproof State Library Building should receive your favorable consideration:

First. The first and most urgent reason has already been sufficiently emphasized—the constant and increasing danger which threatens valuable public property, and the demands of patriotism, intelligence and economy that it should be properly protected.

Counties Could Use the Fireproof Library.

Second. In addition to the valuable documents in the archives of the State, many of the counties possess records and documents of the utmost importance for which they have no suitable depositories. But few of the court-houses in the State are fireproof, and already the losses to the people of the State by the burning of court-houses have been incalculable and irreparable. Chapter 714 of the Public Laws of 1907 authorizes "any State, county, town or other public official in custody of public documents," to deposit with the State Historical Commission "for preservation any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files, printed books or portraits not in current use in his office," and requires the Commission to "provide for their permanent preservation," and upon application for copies to have copies made and certified under the seal of the Commission. This act opens the way to the counties of the State which have not suitable depositories of their own to preserve their valuable papers, provided only that the Historical Commission shall have a place suitable for depositing them. But the State is now in no better situation in regard to this matter than most of the counties. The erection of such a fireproof State Library building as your petitioners urge, will provide the place not only for the preservation of State records and documents, but for the preservation of such records and documents of the various counties as well.

Third. The congested condition of the public offices and the halls of legislation in which the work of the State is now carried on. There is not a department of the government which has sufficient room for its work. This is a condition readily recognized and admitted by all who pretend to any knowledge of the situation. We submit that the cheapest, the best, and the quickest way to relieve this congestion is by the erection of a fireproof library building, thus throwing open for other departments in which fire-protection is not so urgent, a number of excellent offices. Furthermore this plan better expresses the sentiment of the people of the State than any other yet offered.

A Good Time to Build.

Fourth. The present is a good time for the State to undertake the work. It is well known that just at this time the price of building material is lower than it has been for many years, and lower than it is likely to be for many years to come. By taking advantage of this fact the Legislature will be able to save for the State thousands of dollars, for it is admitted by all that sooner or later the State must extend its plant. Economy and good business judgment point to the present as a good time to make such contracts.

Fifth. The examples set by the National Government and other progressive State Governments. The great Library of Congress erected by the National Government at a cost of $10,000,000, the library buildings erected by the State of Vermont at a cost of $40,000, of Kentucky at a cost of $75,000, of Virginia at a cost of $225,000, of New Hampshire at a cost of $315,000, of Missouri at a cost of $425,000, of Pennsylvania at a cost of $450,000, of Wisconsin at a cost of $600,000, and of Connecticut at a cost of $1,000,000—all these examples, and probably others might be cited, go to demonstrate that the petition before you is not merely an idle and vain dream of well-meaning, but visionary societies. Many of the States above enumerated have no such proud history to preserve as the Old North State; and it is nothing to our credit that we permit them to outstrip us in this field of public endeavor.

All the People Would be Benefited.

Sixth. The benefits that would accrue to the people of the whole State by the erection of such a building. No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that the benefits to come from this work would be limited to the single locality in which the building may be located. We might as well suppose that the benefits that come from the great collections and great buildings at the National Capital are limited to the inhabitants of the city of Washington. Thousands of Americans every year are made better citizens by visiting the noble Capitol of our country, by roaming through the corridors of the magnificent Library of Congress, and by viewing the other great buildings in which the nation lives and does its work. He must be dead to all patriotic sentiment who does not reflect with pride that those splendid buildings and collections do not belong to some great king or prince, nor to the President or to Congress, but to all the people of this great republic. Every American feels a part ownership in those structures and in their collections which gives him a peculiar interest in them. The Library of Congress, for instance, cost $10,000,000. North Carolina's share in this building based upon her percentage of population, is about $250,000. Though thousands of North Carolinians annually visit the National Capital, none ever complain of the National Government for using the people's money in the erection of this splendid building, for all feel that the benefits derived from it by the American people are an ample interest on the investment.

So, too, in a larger way so far as North Carolina alone is concerned, will the benefits to be derived from a splendid library building at our State Capital accrue to all the people of the State. The number of North Carolinians who annually visit the city of Washington is infinitesimal in comparison with the number who visit their State Capital. As already pointed out at least 10,000 annually visit the State Library, and 50,000 the Museum and Hall of History. During the past summer alone forty-two excursions were run into the city of Raleigh bringing people from every section of the State to visit their Capital City. It

would doubtless surprise many of you to see how much these visitors enjoy roaming through the buildings here, and gathering information about the State. Every one of them would feel an intense interest in such a building as we petition your honorable body to erect. In every one it would stimulate a healthy State pride. For every one of them its collections would have the highest educational value. To every one would come a feeling that in a very *concrete* way, never before realized, his native State, is worthy of his devotion and his best service. Forty, sixty, yes, a hundred-fold would be the return to the State and her people from such an investment.

The Stimulus to the State's Intellectual Life.

Such a structure would be more than a mere building for the housing of a great collection of books. It would have an educational value difficult to exaggerate. The mere fact that the State had erected such a building dedicated to this particular phase of our life, would reflect credit on our people and be a stimulant to the development of our intellectual life. The library would be a constantly increasing source of general information. The Museum would teach with a force and a directness which all the bulletins and speeches of a generation could not equal the resources and opportunities of North Carolina. The Hall of History would be a constant source of inspiration to patriotism and the highest public virtue. Statues and busts and portraits would preserve the features and forms of the men and women who have served the State and Nation to teach posterity what manner of men they were. There too would be paintings of the great events in our history—preserving in immortal colors, many a great name and many a great incident in the history of North Carolina to teach generations of boys and girls forever, what a glorious heritage their fathers have left them. Other States have thus preserved the memory of their great historic events, and thousands of North Carolinians annually expend thousands of dollars visiting Richmond, Washington, Boston, and other cities to study and enjoy such works, totally unconscious of the fact that their own State could exhibit a record equally as heroic and equally as glorious. The time has come in North Carolina and in the South when we owe it to ourselves, to our forefathers and to our posterity, to develop among our people students who will do for North Carolina and the South all that Bryant and Holmes, Lowell and Longfellow, Emerson and Whittier, Bancroft and Fiske, and a host of other great names have done for Massachusetts and New England. The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association believes that the first step toward this end is the erection of a suitable building in which our records can be collected and preserved. Visited every year by thousands, such a building, with its ever-growing collections, like a great beacon-light on a high hill, would shed an inspiring light on the historical, the literary, and the educational life of the State that would be worth a hundred times over all the money expended in its construction.

"Patriotism, Economy and Good Business Judgment Demand Action."

Patriotism, economy, and good business judgment unite in the proposition which we lay before your honorable body. That public sentiment also endorses it, is evidenced by the fact that practically every patriotic society, every historical or literary organization, and every educational association in the State representing thousands of intelligent North Carolinians who pay their full share of public taxes and bear

their full share of public burdens, have petitioned the Legislature from time to time to give this matter their favorable consideration.

We, therefore, representing the State Literary and Historical Association, again call it to your attention, and again respectfully, earnestly, and urgently petition that you will render to your constituents this long-neglected public service; that you will listen to the voice of patriotism, of economy, and of intelligence, and make the necessary provisions for the protection of the public treasures of the State from threatened ruin and destruction.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the State Literary and Historical Association,

BENEHAN CAMERON,
FRED A. OLDS,
A. M. SCALES,
FRANCIS D. WINSTON,
R. D. W. CONNOR,
Committee.

This memorial was unanimously approved.

A Medal Presented

On behalf of the women of the State who had prepared the Historical Exhibit at Jamestown Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, in a charming speech, presented to the Association the medal received for this exhibit from the Jamestown Historical Commission. It was received by President Bingham. Only three medals of this kind were awarded at Jamestown, one for a church exhibit, one to New York, and one to North Carolina.

Election of Officers

All routine matters, motions, and resolutions disposed of; officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Junius Davis, Wilmington.
First Vice-President—B. F. Sledd, Wake Forest.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, Raleigh.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Raleigh.
Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence H. Poe, Raleigh.

The Association then adjourned.

CLARENCE H. POE,
Secretary.

List of Members North Carolina Literary and Historical Association

("Sustaining Members" paying the annual fee of $5 are designated by an asterisk *. At the suggestion of a number of members, all titles are omitted except those of ministers of the Gospel.)

A.

Mrs. M. R. Adams.....Statesville, N. C.
C. L. Alexander .....Charlotte, N. C.
George Allen .....Raleigh, N. C.
A. B. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C.
A. B. Andrews, Jr.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. A. B. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. W. J. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C.
Albert Anderson .....Wilson, N. C.
Mary K. Applewhite.....Raleigh, N. C.
T. M. Arrington.....Raleigh, N. C.
B. F. Arrington.....Goldsboro, N. C.
E. W. Armfield.....High Point, N. C.
S. A. Ashe .....Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. Armfield.....High Point, N. C.
A. C. Avery.....Morganton, N. C.
C. B. Aycock.....Goldsboro, N. C.
E. F. Aydlett.....Elizabeth City, N. C.

B.

H. T. Bahnson.....Greensboro, N. C.
Henry T. Bahnson.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
Miss Mattie Bailey.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Bailey.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. J. M. Barbee.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. A. L. Baker.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Sallie S. Baker.....Palmyra, N. C.
Rev. H. W. Battle.....Greensboro, N. C.
Kemp P. Battle.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
K. P. Battle, Jr.....Raleigh, N. C.
R. H. Battle.....Raleigh, N. C.
Thos. H. Battle.....Rocky Mount, N. C.
Jacob Battle .....Rocky Mount, N. C.
W. P. Beall.....Monroe, N. C.
E. C. Beddingfield.....Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. Louis J. Beall.....Morganton, N. C.
John D. Bellamy.....Wilmington, N. C.
R. T. Bennett.....Wadesboro, N. C.
John D. Bellamy, Jr.....Wilmington, N. C.
*Robt. Bingham .....Asheville, N. C.
W. H. Belk.....Charlotte, N. C.
O. W. Blacknall.....Kittrell, N. C.
J. J. Blair .....Wilmington, N. C.
Wm. A. Blair.....Winston-Salem, N. C.

T. W. Blount.....Roper, N. C.
W. R. Bond.....Scotland Neck, N. C.
E. P. Bolles, Jr.....Wilmington, N. C.
W. K. Boyd.....Durham, N. C.
W. V. Boyle.....Rocky Mount, N. C.
J. L. Bridges.....Tarboro, N. C.
A. G. Brenizer.....Charlotte, N. C.
J. C. Braswell.....Rocky Mount, N. C.
T. H. Briggs.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. T. H. Briggs.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Elizabeth N. Briggs.....Raleigh, N. C.
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Geo. H. Brown, Jr.....Raleigh, N. C.
N. B. Broughton.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. D. Bruner.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
J. F. Bruton.....Wilson, N. C.
A. Burwell.....Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. S. Burgwyn.....Henderson, N. C.
Mrs. Maggie C. D. Burgwyn.....Henderson, N. C.
*W. P. Bynum.....Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. Tait Butler.....Starkville, Miss.

C.

Mrs. Benehan Cameron.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Rebecca Cameron.....Hillsboro, N. C.
Benehan Cameron.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. F. Carr.....Durham, N. C.
Miss Bettie Caldwell.....Charlotte, N. C.
J. O. Carr.....Wilmington, N. C.
Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll.....Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. H. Carroll.....High Point, N. C.
*Julian S. Carr.....Durham, N. C.
W. S. Carr.....Durham, N. C.
William Calder.....Wilmington, N. C.
W. F. Carter.....Mount Airy, N. C.
J. P. Caldwell.....Charlotte, N. C.
Rt. Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. Hope S. Chamberlain.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. E. Clark.....Washington, N. C.
Walter Clark.....Raleigh, N. C.
P. P. Claxton.....Knoxville, Tenn.
*Collier Cobb.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
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Josiah Collins.....Seattle, Wash.
*Mrs. G. P. Collins.....Hillsboro, N. C.
*Cæsar Cone.....Greensboro, N. C.
Edward L. Conn.....Raleigh, N. C.
R. D. W. Connor.....Raleigh, N. C.
H. G. Connor.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. Costner.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Carrie W. Costner.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Irene Johnson Cook.....Cardenas, N. C.
Mrs. R. R. Cotten.....Bruce, N. C.
W. C. Coughman.....Salisbury, N. C.
Wm. R. Cox.....Penelo, N. C.
J. Elwood Cox.....High Point, N. C.

B. G. Cowper.....Raleigh, N. C.
Stuart W. Cramer.....Charlotte, N. C.
Locke Craig.....Asheville, N. C.
Mary B. Crawford.....Moline, Ill.
Mrs. R. H. Crawford.....Greensboro, N. C.
Miss Flora Creech.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. Crow.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. Cruikshank.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. M. Cumming.....Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Currie.....Fayetteville, N. C.
G. B. Curtis.....Enfield, N. C.
Miss Kate Curtis.....Beaufort, N. C.

D.

F. B. Dancy.....Atlanta, Ga.
W. E. Daniel.....Weldon, N. C.
Josephus Daniels.....Raleigh, N. C.
*Junius Davis.....Wilmington, N. C.
Thos. W. Davis.....Wilmington, N. C.
T. W. Davis.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Mary Davis.....Salisbury, N. C.
J. W. Denmark.....Raleigh, N. C.
T. W. Dobbin.....Raleigh, N. C.
R. D. Douglas.....Greensboro, N. C.
R. M. Douglass.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. Dowd.....New York City.
Rev. Robt. B. Drane.....Edenton, N. C.
Mrs. John Dunn.....New Bern, N. C.

E.

A. H. Eller.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. David Elias.....Raleigh, N. C.
P. C. Enniss.....Raleigh, N. C.
Euzelian Literary Society.....Wake Forest, N. C.

F.

Rev. J. S. Farmer.....Raleigh, N. C.
H. E. Faison.....Clinton, N. C.
Mrs. I. W. Faison.....Charlotte, N. C.
G. S. Ferguson.....Waynesville, N. C.
J. R. Ferrall.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. P. Few.....Durham, N. C.
Alex. J. Feild.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. I. Foust.....Greensboro, N. C.
John E. Fowler.....Clinton, N. C.
Mrs. Samuel Fowle.....Washington, N. C.
H. E. Fries.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
Miss Adelaide Fries.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
T. J. Gill.....Laurinburg, N. C.

G.

Miss Pattie Williams Gee.....Hasbrouch Heights, N. J.
Thos. J. Gill.....Laurinburg, N. C.
J. W. Gore.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
R. T. Gray.....Raleigh, N. C.

B. F. Grady.....Clinton, N. C.
A. W. Graham.....Oxford, N. C.
W. A. Graham.....Machpelah, N. C.
G. W. Graham.....Charlotte, N. C.
E. K. Graham.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Joseph Graham.....Charlotte, N. C.
W. J. Green.....Fayetteville, N. C.
Miss Isabel Graves.....Mt. Airy, N. C.
*Miss Lennie Greenlee.....Old Fort, N. C.
H. T. Greenleaf, Sr.....Elizabeth City, N. C.
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G. A. Grimsley.....Greensboro, N. C.
F. R. Grist.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. O. Guthrie.....Raleigh, N. C.
Clayton Giles.....Wilmington, N. C.

H.

Mrs. Gordan Hackett.....North Wilkesboro, N. C.
E. J. Hale.....Fayetteville, N. C.
Miss E. Hall.....Banner Elk, N. C.
B. F. Hall.....Wilmington, N. C.
J. G. Hall.....Lenoir, N. C.
J. G. DeR. Hamilton.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mrs. Charles Hancock.....Starkville, Miss.
G. W. F. Harper.....Lenoir, N. C.
C. J. Harris.....Dillsboro, N. C.
Bishop Leo Haid.....Belmont, N. C.
M. DeL. Haywood.....Raleigh, N. C.
A. W. Haywood.....Haw River, N. C.
F. P. Haywood.....Raleigh, N. C.
Leo D. Heartt.....Raleigh, N. C.
Carey J. Hunter.....Raleigh, N. C.
Ernest Haywood.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss F. E. S. Heck.....Raleigh, N. C.
John S. Henderson.....Salisbury, N. C.
Archibald Henderson.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mrs. Richard Henderson.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Robt. W. Herring.....Wilmington, N. C.
W. J. Hicks.....Oxford, N. C.
G. W. Hinshaw.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. J. W. Hinsdale.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Mary Hinton.....Raleigh, N. C.
D. H. Hill.....Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. L. Hill.....Atlanta, Ga.
A. C. Holloway.....Lillington, N. C.
Alvin Horton.....Paint Gap, N. C.
William A. Hoke.....Raleigh, N. C.
*L. Banks Holt.....Graham, N. C.
J. K. Howell.....Rocky Mount, N. C.
Harry Howell.....Washington, N. C.
L. L. Hobbs.....Guilford College, N. C.
Thomas Hume.....Chapel Hill, N. C.

I.

Mrs. T. N. Ivey.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. H. W. Jackson.....Raleigh, N. C.

J.

John Wilber Jenkins.....Baltimore, Md.
B. S. Jerman.....Raleigh, N. C.
Jos. F. Johnson.....Birmingham, Ala.
C. E. Johnson.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. C. E. Johnson.....Raleigh, N. C.
Livingston Johnson.....Raleigh, N. C.
Pembroke Jones.....Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Lizzie P. Jones.....Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. Cain Jones.....Greensboro, N. C.
Mrs. Robert H. Jones.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. Wm. B. Jones.....Raleigh, N. C.
Edmund Jones.....Lenoir, N. C.
J. Y. Joyner.....Raleigh, N. C.
Thos. S. Jordan.....Charlotte, N. C.
E. J. Justice.....Greensboro, N. C.

K.

Graham Kenan.....Wilmington, N. C.
Thos S. Kenan.....Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. Kidder.....Wilmington, N. C.
Henry T. King.....Greenville, N. C.
Alex. H. Koonce.....Cullowhee, N. C.
James Kyle.....Wilmington, N. C.

L.

B. R. Lacy.....Raleigh, N. C.
Wilson G. Lamb.....Williamston, N. C.
Rev. G. W. Lay.....Raleigh, N. C.
T. J. Lassiter.....Smithfield, N. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth Leak.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Carry A. Leazar.....Mooresville, N. C.
R. H. Lewis.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. R. H. Lewis.....Raleigh, N. C.
Clayton Liles.....Wilmington, N. C.
J. Van Lindley.....Pomona, N. C.
T. R. Little.....Greensboro, N. C.
A. E. Lloyd.....Durham, N. C.
H. A. London.....Pittsboro, N. C.
Rev. D. A. Long.....Raleigh, N. C.
Lily W. Long.....Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. H. A. London.....Pittsboro, N. C.
B. F. Long.....Statesville, N. C.
J. A. Long.....Roxboro, N. C.
J. B. Lord.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. C. Ludlow.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
E. W. Van C. Lucas.....Wilmington, N. C.

M.

R. L. Madison.....Painter, N. C.
F. L. Mahler.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mark Mayette.....Columbia, N. C.
H. W. Malloy.....Wilmington, N. C.
J. S. Mann.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. S. Martin.....Wilmington, N. C.

J. A. Matheson.....Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Patrick Matthew.....Edenton, N. C.
W. F. Marshall.....Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas W. Mason.....Garysburg, N. C.
Paul B. Means.....Concord, N. C.
Iredell Meares.....Wilmington, N. C.
C. F. Meserve.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Alice Meserve.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. I. Metts.....Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. C. D. McIver.....Greensboro, N. C.
F. B. McDowell.....Charlotte, N. C.
A. D. McClure.....Wilmington, N. C.
A. J. McKelway.....Atlanta, Ga.
*James McKee.....Raleigh, N. C.
Chas. McNamee.....Seattle, Wash.
James C. McRae.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Edwin Mims.....Durham, N. C.
Donald McRae.....Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. John A. Mills.....Raleigh, N. C.
John A. Mills.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Mattie R. Miller.....Rutherfordton, N. C.
W. A. Montgomery.....Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore.....Richmond, Va.
F. O. Moring.....Raleigh, N. C.
E. P. Moses.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. E. E. Moffitt.....Raleigh, N. C.
Hugh Morson.....Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. C. Moore.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Lucille W. Murchison.....Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Margaret Murdoch.....Shreveport, La.

N.

Frank Nash.....Hillsboro, N. C.
N. C. Newbold.....Roxboro, N. C.
M. S. Noble.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Eric Norden.....Wilmington, N. C.
G. H. Norwood, Jr.....Goldsboro, N. C.

O.

Edward A. Oldham.....Washington, D. C.
Fred A. Olds.....Raleigh, N. C.
Lee S. Overman.....Salisbury, N. C.
Mrs. Edwin Williamson Overman.....Salisbury, N. C.

P.

Mrs. W. H. Pace.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. Paddison.....Mount Airy, N. C.
Henry A. Page.....Aberdeen, N. C.
Walter H. Page.....133 East 16th Street, New York City.
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Haywood Parker.....Asheville, N. C.
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E. J. Parrish.....Durham, N. C.

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J. Lindsay Patterson.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
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W. D. Pender.....Norfolk, Va.
John S. Pearson.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. S. Pearson.....Morganton, N. C.
Dred Peacock.....Greensboro, N. C.
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R.

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George Rountree.....Wilmington, N. C.
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S.

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C. J. Shields.....Scotland Neck, N. C.
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L. L. Smith.....Statesville, N. C.
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F. L. Stevens.....Raleigh, N. C.
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A. B. Stronach.....Raleigh, N. C.
R. C. Stronach.....Greensboro, N. C.
*E. Strudwick .....Richmond, Va.
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T.

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Walker Taylor .....Wilmington, N. C.
C. C. Taylor.....Wake Forest, N. C.
John D. Taylor.....Washington, D. C.
J. W. Thackston.....Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. J. W. Thackston.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. Frances Tierman.....Salisbury, N. C.
E. W. Timberlake.....Wake Forest, N. C.
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V. E. Turner.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. A. Jordan.....High Point, N. C.
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U.

Rev. C. H. Utley.....Burgaw, N. C.

V.

Mrs. John Van Landingham.....Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. R. T. Vann.....Raleigh, N. C.
C. L. van Noppen.....Greensboro, N. C.
F. P. Venable.....Chapel Hill, N. C.

W.

*A. M. Waddell .....Wilmington, N. C.
N. W. Walker.....Chapel Hill. N. C.
*Jas. Alvis Walker .....Wilmington, N. C.
Platt D. Walker.....Raleigh. N. C.
Zeb. V. Walser.....Lexington. N. C.
A. H. Washburn.....Charlotte, N. C.
L. D. Watson.....Raleigh, N. C.
*George W. Watts .....Durham, N. C.
F. M. Weaver.....Asheville, N. C.
E. Y. Webb.....Washington, N. C.
Lee Weathers .....Wake Forest, N. C.
E. P. Wharton.....Greensboro, N. C.
Henry Weil .....Goldsboro, N. C.
Sol Weil .....Goldsboro, N. C.
W. T. Whitsett.....Whitsett, N. C.
M. S. Willard .....Wilmington, N. C.
S. E. Williams.....Lexington, N. C.
Wm. H. Williamson.....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. H. DeB. Wills.....Raleigh, N. C.
C. W. Wilson.....Scotland Neck, N. C.
R. N. Wilson.....Guilford College, N. C.
Louis R. Wilson.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
B. B. Winborne.....Murfreesboro, N. C.
Geo. T. Winston.....Asheville, N. C.
Francis D. Winston.....Windsor, N. C.
Robt. W. Winston.....Durham, N. C.
W. A. Withers.....Raleigh, N. C.
A. S. Williams.....Wilmington, N. C.
T. B. Womack.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Ada V. Womble.....Raleigh, N. C.
Frank Wood.....Edenton, N. C.
H. S. Wood.....Washington, N. C.
F. A. Woodard.....Wilson, N. C.
*B. G. Worth .....Wilmington, N. C.

Y.

J. R. Young.....Raleigh, N. C.

THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP

The Conditions of Award Officially Set Forth by Mrs. Patterson

To the President and Executive Committee of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina:

As a memorial to my father, and with a view to stimulating effort among the writers of North Carolina, and to awaken among the people of the State an interest in their own literature, I desire to present to your Society a loving cup upon the following stipulations, which I trust will meet with your approval, and will be found to be just and practicable:

(1) The cup will be known as the "William Houston Patterson Memorial Cup."

(2) It will be awarded at each annual meeting of your Association for ten successive years, beginning with October, 1905.

(3) It will be given to that resident of the State who, during the twelve months from September 1st of the previous year to September 1st of the year of the award, has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to its length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius. The work must be published during the said twelve months and no manuscript nor any unpublished writings will be considered.

(4) The name of the successful competitor will be engraved upon the cup, with date of award, and it will remain in his possession until October 1st of the following year, when it shall be returned to the Treasurer of the Association, to be by him held in trust until the new award at your annual meeting that month. It will become the permanent possession of the one winning it oftenest during the ten years, provided he shall have won it three times. Should no one, at the expiration of that period, have won it so often, the competition shall continue until that result is reached. The name of only those competitors who shall be living at the time of the final award shall be considered in the permanent disposition of the cup.

(5) The Board of Award will consist of the President of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina, who will act as Chairman, and of the occupants of the Chairs of English Literature at the University of North Carolina, at Davidson College, at Wake Forest College, and at the State College of A. & M. at Raleigh, and of the Chairs of History at the University of North Carolina and at Trinity College.

(6) If any of these gentlemen should decline or be unable to serve, their successors shall be appointed by the remaining members of the Board, and these appointees may act for the whole unexpired term or for a shorter time, as the Board may determine. Notice of the inability of any member to act must be given at the beginning of the year during which he declines to serve, so that there may be a full committee during the entire term of each year.

(7) The publication of a member of the Board will be considered and passed upon in the same manner as that of any other writer.

MRS. J. LINDSAY PATTERSON.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION.

According to a resolution adopted at the 1908 session of the Literary and Historical Association, it is also provided that no author desiring to have his work considered in connection with the award of the Cup shall communicate with any member of the committee, either personally or through a representative. Books or other publications to be considered, together with any communications regarding them, must be sent to the Secretary of the Association and by him presented to the chairman of the committee for consideration.